

FOR SALE—Six-room cement block house; bath, electric lights, toilet; east front; china closet, bookcase and writing desk built in; \$2,650.
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THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

FOR SALE—Five-room brick; corner lot; close in; \$2,500.
Five-room frame; bath; good barn; east front; close in; \$1,750.
E. E. PASCOE,
110 North Center Street.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

14 PAGES.

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PORTUGAL A REPUBLIC; REVOLUTION A SUCCESS

New National Flag Flies Over the Portuguese Public Buildings

BRAGA PRESIDENT OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

Spanish Minister Has Already Paid His Respects
And Nation Has New Anthem

People Of the Capital Have Accepted Their New Rulers
Gracefully, Though the Provinces Are Not Heard From.
Armed Peace Reigns Again But Hundreds Were Slain
In Tuesday's Fighting—Red Cross Authorities and
Fire Brigade Removing the Dead and Wounded—Insurgent Warships Worked Terrible Devastation.

Portugal has been proclaimed a republic! According to the latest Lisbon advices Theophile Braga, republican leader, is the first president. The Portuguese Marseillaise is now the national anthem and the emblem of monarchy over the palace has been replaced with a flag of the red and green colors of the republican party. That there was fierce fighting in the streets of Lisbon is evidenced by dispatches from all quarters. The disorders at Oporto have been repressed by the troops of many regiments which are said to be still loyal to the king. The Queen Mother and Queen Dowager are reported taken to the refuge palace of Mafra, a short distance from Lisbon. They may now be on a British warship bound for Gibraltar.

London advices state that by treaty alliance, Great Britain is bound to afford protection to the king of Portugal, if "duly applied for."

French newspapers are urging the government of France not to permit intervention, even if Spain, too, is threatened with overthrow. The French cabinet will meet tomorrow to discuss the Portuguese situation and the advisability of sending a warship to Lisbon. Already the British warships are protecting the British interests. The American gunboats Petrel and Wheeling are at Petrol within reach of Lisbon should the American government decide to send them there. No detailed account of the fighting has been received and no definite estimate of casualties. A significant incident, according to Lisbon dispatches is the visit by the Spanish minister of the republican leaders after the fall of the palace and the flag of the revolution was hoisted over the town hall.

MORE IN DETAIL.

Lisbon, Oct. 5.—The capital is now completely in the hands of the republicans who have formed a provisional government. Theophile Braga is president. A new national flag of red and green is flying over all the public buildings, including the town hall. Manuel, with the queen, his mother, Amelie, and grandmother, the Queen Dowager Marie Paria, have taken refuge in Mafra, twenty-four miles from Lisbon.

Already the Spanish minister in full uniform has called to pay his respects to the republican leaders. It is impossible to estimate the number of those killed and wounded in yesterday's fighting. It is expected it will reach several hundred. The city has been considerably damaged by the bombardment of the insurgent warships. The buildings occupied by the ministers were made the particular targets and today show broken walls, and turrets. The tower of the church attached to the palace was demolished.

Thus far, however, no attack has been made on private property, and it is reported that the banks are being guarded by blue jackets. No news has been received from the provinces, communication largely having been cut off and dispatches and messages of all kinds have been suppressed. All through the night the artillery firing was incessant. The night firing was carried on in complete darkness, the electric lights having failed. The insurgents were led by the retired Admiral Carlos Reis. Their forces were greatly augmented by desertions from among the monarchists and they succeeded in eventually getting control of the city.

The inhabitants today paraded the streets, most of them carrying rifles and singing the Portuguese Marseillaise, which has now become the national anthem. Red Cross ambulances of the police and men from the fire brigade are patrolling the streets removing the dead and wounded. The revolutionists have raided all buildings that flew the old flag and tore down the emblems. The warships greeted the hoisting of the republican flag with salvos of artillery. Eusebio Leno, the republican leader, made a speech from the balcony of the town hall saying:

ing he entrusted the policing of the city and the maintenance of order to the care of citizens.

"We will respect all public and private property," he exclaimed, "and let all persons, whoever they may be, know that the republic is generous and magnanimous." A huge crowd gathered around the building and cheered the speaker frantically.

Notwithstanding the thrilling events, the people are now showing composure, and it seems likely that good order in the city of Lisbon will be retained.

The commander of the defending forces committed suicide when he saw that the fall of the palace was inevitable.

Madrid, Spain, Oct. 5.—Premier Canalejas tonight made public the following events concerning Lisbon, just received:

"About 1:30 a. m. Tuesday, the population of Lisbon was awakened by

booming cannon. The revolution had broken out. With twenty-one guns as the signal for mobilization the police gallantly threw themselves upon the insurgents, but were received with a fusillade of small bombs. Seeing themselves powerless, the police summoned the troops, but the soldiers were soon split in two hands one going over to the side of the revolutionists, the other remaining faithful to the discipline of the monarchy.

"A fierce engagement soon developed and the officers and soldiers dropped dead and wounded in large numbers. Artillery served the guns with desperate energy. The revolutionists succeeded in seizing the barracks contiguous to the royal palace, where Manuel was staying. The king, being informed of what occurred, left the building accompanied by four confidential attendants, who took him to a place of safety. The battle continued to rage in the streets. The revolutionists had thrown up barricades and sent detachments of troops to hold the bridges and telegraph lines. During the day detachments of troops from the provincial garrisons arrived in Lisbon and joined the soldiers who remained loyal to the royal forces being practically equal."

Canalejas, in giving out the statement said: "I believe Queen Amelie has not left the palace of Cintra, and I know that in other Portuguese provinces the seditious movement has received little support."

At midnight the government received further advices confirming the report that the revolutionary movement originated in Lisbon and had gained no ground in the provinces.

ROYALTY AFLOAT.

Lisbon, Oct. 5.—The yacht Amelie has put out to sea with the Duke of Oporto aboard. It is believed the yacht is going to take on board other members of the royal family.

CAUSES ATTRIBUTED BY OTHER NATIONS

A General Belief That the Monarchy Was Doomed

Paris, Oct. 5.—Today's express train for Lisbon was crowded, the passengers including representatives of French business houses with interests in Portugal. Among the passengers was Senor Castello Branco, wife of the Portuguese foreign minister. She was surrounded at the station by a group of anxious Portuguese women.

Temps says that the visit of King Manuel to Berlin in December was abandoned before the outbreak of the revolution through the action of the Portuguese foreign minister. He was surrounded at the station by a group of anxious Portuguese women.

The French press expresses no surprise at developments in Portugal. Temps points out that for months the monarchy has been struggling against insurmountable difficulties, and says:

"The savage murders of King Carlos and the crown princes placed upon the throne a child incapable of individual initiative and judgment, the plaything of men and events in the royal drama, who could not purify the political atmosphere. The condition could not endure. Incapable ministers struggled through financial scandals with the monarchial framework cracking and falling. This collapse was the republicans' opportunity."

The Temps wonders whether in the event of the success of the republic Spain will make armed intervention in an effort to restore the monarchy. The Journal des Debates considers the real cause of the revolution as anarchy, which it says has been destroying the nation for more than a generation. The paper adds:

"Never was a country so deplorably governed. Ministries have changed, but the system never. It was always a division of the spoils. The same rotation of office corruption destroyed Greece. Every economic and financial interest of the government was prostituted to serve the personal interest of the reigning group and their clans, who were obliged to feed the crowd of hungry followers."

King Carlos saw the danger, the paper says, and made Blanco premier to stop the rotting away of the nation, but the temper of the monarchist republican opposition overwhelmed the country.

RAFAEL YSABAL DIES ON THE HIGH SEAS

He Was Formerly Governor of Sonora, Mexico.

New York, Oct. 5.—A wireless dispatch received from the steamer La Savoie, outward bound, from Havre, announced the death at sea of former Governor Rafael Ysabal, of Sonora, Mexico. Death was given as due to congestion of the brain. He was 61 years old and was returning from a stay of several months in European health resorts.

MYSTERIOUS DETECTIVES

Seemingly Making Good Progress Refuse to Talk

TIMES DEATH LIST NOW 23

Body of Grant Moore Recovered—Police Force Further Strengthened Belief that Fiends were Miners.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 5.—In keeping with his declaration that the utmost secrecy must be maintained, Detective William J. Burns, ably abetted by the Los Angeles police department, is making an Arsene Lupin mystery story of the man hunt for the conspirators who destroyed the Times building with dynamite or nitroglycerine. Did Burns return to Los Angeles to be near the center of activity again, or did he come back simply to create diversion under cover of which he expects to make a flank movement upon the hiding place of the dynamiters?

This is the question that tonight puzzled those who are closely watching the hunt for the perpetrators whose death toll, according to the count of bodies recovered today is twenty-three lives. Burns came back to this city openly today and brought with him Detective Ryan and Bonner of the San Francisco detective department. There was no attempt at gumshoe tactics, and from this it is surmised the real center of interest in the search remains in San Francisco.

WERE PROBABLY MINERS.

It is believed here that the men who carried out the plot to wreck the Times plant and attempted to destroy the homes of General Harrison Grey Oils and F. J. Zechendelaar were expert quartz miners from the gold districts of northern California. This assumption is based on the fact that the men who purchased the dynamite from the Giant Powder works used the names of J. L. Bryon, a Placer county miner, and that of his neighbor Morris, and it is supposed that the detectives at work in the north are trying to trace them back to their hideouts. Burns is now in full charge of the hunt for the conspirators. He has been in charge since Sunday, when he was called into a conference between Mayor Alexander, Chief of Police Galloway, and a number of other city officials.

Upon his arrival Burns displayed a degree of perversity over the publicity given the movements of the men engaged in the great man hunt, and of the clues supplied by many who had been attracted by the huge rewards offered for the capture of the conspirators.

"Whenever we accomplished anything up north," he said, "I always could read all about it next morning in the papers. This plot was concocted and carried out by clever men, and they have been aided greatly by the newspapers which have hampered us in our work."

Burns added that the giving out of information would be stopped at once, and forthwith the movements of the detectives became as much a mystery to outsiders as the present whereabouts of the dynamiters is to the police. All Burns would say was that the criminals who blew up the Times left tracks that are both wide and deep and we shall certainly get them."

REWARDS TOO LARGE.

He declined to answer questions regarding the plot. By what was learned prior to the detectives' arrival, it is practically certain the searchers are working on the supposition that the dynamite was brought to Los Angeles in suit cases. If this is correct, and the entire 500 pounds was transported in that way, then more than three men were in the plot. Twice as many number of men could hardly carry 500 pounds with comfort.

The big aggregated reward of \$100,000 Mayor Alexander said today, was too large. His comment was elicited by the suggestion that still greater rewards should be offered. "If I had the sums reduced," he added.

The city has resumed its usual calm. The overwrought feeling evident directly after the disaster on Saturday has subsided, but the precautionary measures taken have not been relaxed in the slightest degree. Instead, the council, by means of another emergency ordinance passed today, eighty-five extra policemen to the fifty-one added by resolution on Monday. A guard is still maintained about the homes of persons who have had part

in the recent labor disputes, and about the buildings where strikes have been in progress for some time.

ANOTHER BODY RECOVERED.

Another body was recovered from the ruins today. It was identified as Grant Moore, a linotype machinist. It was in a kneeling position and the flesh was hardly scorched. He had been suffocated. The finding of Moore's body brings the total of bodies recovered to sixteen, and the known dead, including Churchill Harvey Elder, to seventeen. Coroner Hatfield said it is certain that seven more bodies are in the ruins. These will probably be uncovered by the steam crane which is now at work on the ruins.

Few bodies so far recovered have been even partially identified.

WASHINGTON INTERESTED

But Not Greatly Surprised—No Word From Minister Gage.

Washington, Oct. 5.—All through the day the state department awaited advices from American Minister Gage at Lisbon, and presumably because of the interruption of the telegraphic service no word came. The Portuguese legation is similarly without official advices. The proclamation of the republic of Portugal is regarded by the state department officials as the natural sequence of the revolution and the flight of the king. The Washington government's interest in the situation is mostly as a matter of information, for American interests in Portugal are slight, though British interests are great. For that reason the matter of naval representation has not been officially raised. There are no indications that Americans are imperiled.

AN ARIZONA APPOINTMENT.

Washington, Oct. 4.—(Special.)—Manila A. Martin of Tucson has been appointed a postoffice inspector.

COMMITTEE'S RULING IN BRODERICK CASE

It Is Made to Apply to That of Browne and Wilson.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 5.—Lee O'Neill Browne, who is under indictment in connection with the election of Senator Lorimer, will be called to the witness stand before the Lorimer congressional committee. The same ruling was made by the committee today in regard to Broderick, now under indictment on the charge of having bribed Holstlaw to vote for Lorimer, and applies also to Representative Robert E. Wilson, against whom bribery charges are pending. Neither Browne nor Broderick, who was on the stand a few moments today, were questioned, because of the plea of Attorney Dawson, counsel for each, that he wished to confer with his associate counsel before advising his clients what course to pursue. The committee reluctantly granted counsel until tomorrow morning to decide on his course.

Representative Daniel D. Donahue, democrat, of Bloomington, testified that he did not vote for Lorimer and that he sought to prevent his election because he believed if the session adjourned without electing a senator, a democrat could have been elected at the next session. "I was asked to vote for Lorimer," said Donahue, "but I refused. No offer of money or other thing was made to me, or any intimation made that I would profit by so voting."

Attorney Haneey summoned Miss Katherine A. Woods of East St. Louis to rebut the testimony of White. She declared that in the fall of 1909 White took her to dinner and declared that he was writing a history of his life and the occurrences in the legislature, and that he expected to make a fortune; and that Lorimer and his friends would have to pay him enough to keep him for life, or he would make it hot for them.

William H. Sturmer, assistant manager of the Briggs hotel in Chicago, which was Browne's headquarters in Chicago, testified concerning threats said to have been made by White. Representative Henry Terrell of Colchester, and republican representative, and Homer E. Shaw, democrat, were witnesses today. Terrell caused a stir on cross-examination when in answer to a question it was intimated that he sought a bribe. He exclaimed: "My vote was not for sale. If it had been, I could have gotten the money from Lorimer himself." This was stricken from the records.

Representative Jacob M. Groves was recalled and repeated a statement that Terrell and Shaw told him they could have obtained \$1,000 each by voting for Lorimer.

A FIENDISH MOTORIST.

Fatally Injured a Man and Left Him by the Roadside to Die.

San Jose, Cal., Oct. 5.—Andrew Gerth of this city died today from injuries received Saturday night when struck by an automobile on the San Francisco road. The driver of the machine lifted him from the road into the dry grass and left him there to die. The next morning a bakery wagon driver found him and brought him to Mountain View where he suffered terrible agony for three days. District Attorney A. M. Free today announced and started a campaign against the autoists who speed on the San Francisco road and hereafter heavy fines will be levied against those who race along that thoroughfare.

THE WEATHER.
Washington, D. C., Oct. 4.—Forecast for Arizona—Fair.

ROAD LAW IS IN QUESTION

Suit Against Graham County Supervisors

HEARING HELD TOMORROW

Judge Lewis to Decide Whether Territorial Road Statute Is Valid or Invalid—Result Far-Reaching.

Whether the territorial road law is valid or invalid will be determined Friday, when the suit of the territory against the supervisors of Graham county, who for two years have refused to make a road tax levy of 25 cents on each \$100 valuation of property, comes up for hearing before Judge Ernest W. Lewis, in Solomonville tomorrow.

The road law passed by the last legislature, under which the territorial highway is being constructed, provides that the supervisors of each county in which road is to be constructed by the territory during any year, shall levy a tax of 25 cents on each \$100, and in counties where no road is to be built, the tax shall be only 5 cents.

Taking the stand that the territorial authorities had not constructed any road in Graham county and did not contemplate building any road during the year, the supervisors refused to make any 25 cent levy for 1909. They again refused to levy for 1910, whereupon the board of control took the matter up with Attorney General Wright and filed suit against the supervisors on their personal bonds. The supervisors of two or three other counties threatened to refuse to make any levy but when the board threatened to sue them on their bonds they made no further protest and complied with the law. In Graham county, however, the supervisors refused to be scared.

The result of the suit will be far-reaching. Should the defendants win, it simply means that the road law is invalid and that work upon the territorial highway must be dropped. If the territory wins, however, the validity of the statute will have been established.

Attorney General Wright has been in Phoenix several days. He left last night for his home in Tucson and will go on to Solomonville in time for the opening of the case tomorrow. Robert A. Craig, citizen member of the board of control, and Territorial Engineer J. B. Girard will leave today to testify before Judge Lewis on behalf of the territory.

SWEEPING VICTORY OF GOVERNOR HOKE SMITH

His Unwilling Opponent Carried Only Two Counties.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 5.—Hoke Smith is elected to serve his second term as governor of Georgia. Incomplete returns indicate that Governor J. M. Brown, who defeated Smith two years ago, and was defeated for nomination by the democratic primary this year, but whose name was today placed before the voters as an independent democratic candidate, received a majority in two counties only.

All the regular democratic nominees of the state and county offices were elected. The socialist vote was inconsequential. Three constitutional amendments apparently were adopted by a large majority. Brown stated before the election that the action of Thomas E. Watson and others in placing his name before the voters as an independent was without his authority, and announced that he would support the regular party nominees.

A DEPORABLE ACCIDENT.

San Jose, Cal., Oct. 5.—Joseph Veloz, a night watchman of the Pacific Brandy company, was run down and killed by a rapidly moving Southern Pacific train while rushing to a drug store to secure medicine for his wife who was ill. Physicians are withholding the news of the tragedy from his sick wife fearing the shock will kill her.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR
Old Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.
For Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry, will save you money at
N. FRIEDMAN, Manf. Jeweler & Watch Repairer
33 W. Washington St., Phoenix, Ariz.

TUCSON CASES DISPOSED OF

End of Hearings Before I. C. C. Examiner

SWITCHING CHARGE ACTION

It Was the Chief Event of the Day and Was Gone Into With Technical Particularity By Both Sides.

The hearing of complaints before Examiner Charles F. Gerry, representing the interstate commerce commission, was concluded yesterday in the disposition of the two Tucson cases. Mr. Gerry and Mr. Elson, the official stenographer, will go to Prescott today to conduct hearings there on Friday, of a couple of cases of local interest there. The first case heard yesterday was of small general importance, being merely a claim against the Southern Pacific and other lines, for repatriation in the matter of the shipments of a carload of soap to Nogales by Albert Steinfeld & Co., that firm being the complainant. No counsel appeared for the complainant who was represented by its traffic manager, C. E. Ellsworth, who merely sought to place the facts on record. The testimony was taken and the case submitted on its merits between 10 and 11 o'clock.

Though the claim made is not a large one, the facts are quite interesting. In November, 1908, the rate on soap from St. Louis to Nogales was \$1.22. Shortly thereafter the railroad published a supplemental tariff sheet, reducing the rate to \$1.19, whereupon the complainant ordered a carload of soap shipped to Nogales. Before the soap was received, word was received that the interstate commerce commission had rejected supplemental tariff sheet No. 19 establishing the \$1.19 rate and had restored the rate to \$1.22. The Steinfeld company had to pay the latter rate and has put in a claim for the difference between that rate and \$1.19, but has made no demand for the changing of the soap rate to Nogales, which has since been raised to \$1.55.

The case of the Tucson Shippers' association versus the Southern Pacific is an action having for its object a ruling that will do away with the charge of \$2.50 now demanded by the railroad company for each car "spotting" in front of the warehouse of any particular shipper, for his convenience in loading and unloading. The shippers contend that it is a practice that is not always followed in other places, Phoenix for instance, or where there is close competition for business between railroads. Moreover, the rate and show by many witnesses that it was no more expensive to the railroad company to place the cars where they wanted them for unloading, than to place them on the "team" or public sidetrack, built for that purpose, where they could be unloaded by the warehouseman of the company is that it is much more expensive to so place the cars, figures being introduced designed to show that the difference in cost is \$2.30 per car, or that it costs \$5.51 cents to place a car on the team track and \$7.81 to place it on the "team" track. The shippers' track in front of their warehouses.

Some of the shippers also produced contracts and others mentioned verbal agreements in their testimony, to the effect that they had paid a portion of the expense of the construction of the track to secure this convenience. Others testified that while they had not participated in the cost of construction they had been induced to buy the property on which their warehouses stand, and build there, with the understanding that they were to have that convenience, at a time preceding the inauguration of the switching charge.

The greater part of the day was devoted to the witnesses of the complainant. The major part of the testimony was in respect of physical facts as to the location of tracks in respect of each other, the practice of the shippers in loading and unloading, the alleged contracts with the railroads or verbal understandings, dates, etc. Mr. Dillard, counsel for the railroad company, cross-questioned each witness rigidly, merely to secure accuracy of statements, particularly on those points wherein he proposed to show that they were mistaken in their judgment of the railroad company's services in the matter. It seemed to be his purpose to find no objection to the physical facts or to the facts of what has actually been done by either of the parties of issue. It was apparently his chief purpose to get the record accurately made up, then to demonstrate that while the switching charge had

(Continued on Page Five)